



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.

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Poetry.

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD."

"Keep to the Right."

"Keep to the right," saith the guide at the bridge,
To the right! and you never need fear;
Keep to the right, and your safety I'll pledge,
Although darkness and dangers appear.
On went the sage through the mist, and the roar
Of the floods and the rocks in their strife;
Safely he passed the deep chasm o'er;
And "the right" was his motto through life.
"Keep to the right," the wise fathers will say
To their sons while to manhood they grow:
Duty is right, and a guide to the way
Which the wise and the great only know.
"Keep to the right," the fond mother oft cries
To her daughters while blooming in youth:
Kindness is right,—"tis the grace you should prize,
And your pride—be it virtue and truth.
"Keep to the right," all ye Saints of the Lord,
Though your faces be many and strong;
God's word is the right,—a sure guide to the road,
Which, if followed, cannot lead you wrong.
[PHILO.]

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD."

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL.

BY Charles Wesley Wandell.

CHAPTER VI.

[CONTINUED.]

Of Infant Baptism.

I HAVE asked several Paedo-Baptists to give me one scriptural reason for infant baptism: and have generally been answered, That Christ commanded his disciples to go and baptize all nations; and as infants are a part of all nations, it follows that infants are to be baptized.
Christ did not command the disciples to baptize all nations; but to go and teach all nations baptizing them; that is, baptizing those whom they had taught. No one will say that little infants can be taught the gospel of Christ, therefore they are not to be baptized. Mark's record states, that they were to baptize them that believed. Infants cannot believe; therefore ought not to be baptized.
The New Testament does not give one instance of the baptism of an infant: which is unaccountably strange, if infant baptism was practised by Christ and his apostles: seeing that baptism is a positive institution.
Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; but, mark, he did not baptize them, which he undoubtedly would have done had it been right; but he laid his hands upon them and prayed and blessed them. He did not say, Suffer them to come unto me that they may be saved; but he said, Of such is the kingdom of heaven. They were not brought to him to be baptized but to be blessed.
In this instance Christ plainly recognised an ordinance for little children; but that ordinance was not baptism; and this fact ought to convince the candid mind that infant baptism was unknown to the Savior. It is a well known fact in scripture history, that the ancient patriarchal priesthood had power to bless children, and to confirm those blessings upon them by the imposition of hands. See Gen. 48: 20. The Savior, in blessing these little children, plainly confirmed it as an ordinance in the New Testament dispensation. But this ordinance with others, such as the baptism for the dead, and other ordinances of the inner sanctuary ceased when inspiration ceased, but are revived and established again in his church in the last days.
Paedobaptists admit that John did not baptize infants. Faith, repentance and confession of sin were necessary preparations for his baptism; none of which can apply to infants. I have already shown that these same characteristics were peculiar to Christian baptism also; and that the water baptisms of Christ, his apostles, and John, were identically the

same in all respects. Therefore neither did they baptize infants.
In John 4: 1, we are told that Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John. From which we learn, first, That the Lord did not baptize infants; but disciples, for an infant cannot be considered a disciple; second, He made disciples before he baptized them. In order to make disciples it was necessary to teach them: to disciple them, was to convert them to faith and repentance; hence those disciples that Jesus baptized, were those that believed and repented; nothing of which is applicable to little infants.
On the day of Pentecost, those that were added to the church, were not infants, but those that "gladly received the word." Acts 2: 41. Peter, in verse 39, promised the gift of the Holy Ghost to them and their children; but the term children here evidently referred to their posterity; for he continues thus, "and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." However, the term children does not necessarily imply infants. When children come to understand the difference between good and evil, and are capable of faith and repentance, and do believe and repent; then, undoubtedly, they ought to be baptized; but not before. The word children as here used by Peter, is evidently the same as the term sons and daughters as used by Joel (verse 17) where God says, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and daughters shall prophesy; which will be fully accomplished in the last days, in the gathering of the house of Israel.
When Philip baptized the Samaritans, he baptized both men and women, but not one word is said about infants. If Philip baptized the infants of these disciples, as well as the disciples themselves, is it not strange that they are not so much as mentioned or hinted at? In modern times when ministers baptize, they report the infants as well as the adults.
In the accounts we are often receiving from Paedobaptist missionaries among the heathens, they naturally inform us of the children, as well as the adults, they baptize. For example, in the *Missionary Register* for the year 1821, at page 19, a report from South Africa, states, During the year 1819, 20 adults and 21 children were baptized. At page 293, a missionary in Western Africa, states, September 3d, Sunday—I preached, etc., and then baptized 23 adults and 3 infants. Rev. C. Barff writes from Huahine, South Sea Islands, June 5, 1825. Thirty were added to the church during our visit, and a number baptized were 16 infants. *Missionary Chronicle*, for November, 1826.
From the above we see how natural it is for those who sprinkle infants to report it with the sprinkling of adults. And had Philip baptized infants in Samaria it would doubtless have been reported.
I will next notice the baptism of Lydia and her household: and it will be proper to notice it particularly; as it is one of the main pillars that is supposed to support the practice of infant baptism. Acts 16: 13. And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spoke unto the women which resorted thither. 14. And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul. 15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house and abide there. And she constrained us. 40. And they, (that is, Paul and Silas, who afterward had been imprisoned at Philippi,) went out of the prison, and entered into the house of Lydia; and when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them and departed.
Lydia, herself, it is evident, had a right to be baptized, according to the order of Jesus Christ, being a BELIEVER. But of what does

it appear from the text, did her household consist? of children, or grown persons? Before we answer this question, we observe, there are four things which a Paedobaptist must admit and take for granted, before he can urge this place in his favor; but if he can prove none of them, his argument is good for nothing.
1. That Lydia had, at this time, or lately, a husband.
2. That she had children, and children then in infancy.
3. That these children, were with her at Philippi.
4. That such children were actually baptized.
The whole of these admissions I strongly question; for,
The 1st is improbable; for had she a husband, she was not likely to be thus engaged in business; and especially as no mention is made of him, though the apostles were repeatedly at her house.
The 2d is uncertain; because there are thousands of households where there are no infant children.
The 3d is incredible; for if, as the text indicates, Lydia was come from Thyatira, (a journey, including both sea and land, of probably not less than 300 miles,) on business, it is not to be believed she would bring young children with her, if she had any.
The 4th is inconclusive; because the word household or house is used in scripture when the whole of the family is not included, but the principal part only. See 1 Sam. 1: 21, 22.
The argument, therefore, for infant baptism, grounded upon the baptism of Lydia's household, is extremely weak, as there is no evidence SHE HAD EITHER HUSBAND OR CHILDREN: and certainly, before any such custom can from this case be supported, as an ordinance of the New Testament, it ought to be UNDENIABLY PROVED, from the text, that she had infant children, and that they were actually baptized. Should it be replied in favor of infant baptism, that Lydia at that time was probably a resident at Philippi, although originally from Thyatira, and that consequently her infant children must be with her: this I would answer, by asking, must not then her husband be with her? But this evidently was not the case, for this reason; If Lydia had a husband with her, he surely must be one of the "household"—if he was one included in this household, he must have been baptized, because the household was,—if he was baptized and joined in the same union with Paul and Silas as Lydia, would she say, Come into my house? or would Luke say, They entered into the house of Lydia, supposing there was a believing husband at the head of the family? Impossible. The language employed by the inspired historian evidently implies, A SINGLE FEMALE AT THE HEAD OF A FAMILY, AND AT THE HEAD OF A BUSINESS. And the fair conclusion is, that her household were her servants; or, if her children, that her husband was deceased, and her children so far advanced in life as to join her in her journey, her business, and her worship; and thus they would be capable of instruction, faith and baptism as Christ commanded; and is in effect plainly stated of the household in the next section.
But more satisfactory to the pious reader than ten thousand surmises, the question of the persons of Lydia's household may be answered, with the greatest probability, from the last verse above cited. Paul and Silas being delivered from prison, and quitting the jailer's house and family, according to his own request, (ver. 34, 36,) they "entered into the house of Lydia," (for the reader will remember, this was the only other Christian house in the city, and this family the only other persons baptized;) and here, undoubtedly, they would meet with her "household" which they had baptized: having entered, we read, "when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them and departed." If then Lydia's household be denominated "brethren" and were capable of being "comforted" by the word, they must have been BELIEVERS IN CHRIST. Therefore, the case of Lydia's household, affords no proof of infant baptism.

Biography of a California Wife.

THE case of alleged larceny, says the *Town Talk*, wherein a woman named Kline is complainant, turns out, as we suspected it would, to be one of a very equivocal character. The name of the complaining witness is Josephine Kline, that of the defendant Abm. Smith. The one a grass widow now resident in this city, the other a bachelor, from the Santa Cruz Redwoods. We will give a pretty full report of the facts connected with this case, not so much for their intrinsic interest, as that they unfold a picture of private life too common in California. We will present them as developed by the testimony of the parties themselves, with the remark that this case has but too many counterparts in the domestic history of this community. There is scarce a day the Police Court of this city is not called upon to entertain just such complaints as this. Scarcely a day but some gaily dressed woman comes sailing confidently into court, invoking judicial aid and protection. She takes the stand with a self possessed and satisfied air, as if conscious she has aroused the sympathy of the court, and caused a sensation amongst the spectators. She seems a modest woman, only a little overdressed; tells her tale with an innocent composure, placing the end of her jeweled forefinger modestly in the dimple of her cheek, and having finished the story of her wrongs, every one present is ready to exclaim, "poor, injured, outraged woman." Nor is it until she is cross-questioned and opposing testimony is introduced, that the minds of the sympathetic crowd are disabused, and what seemed a wronged and persecuted woman is transformed into a faithless wife or a lecherous paramour, who instead of courting publicity, and provoking inquiry into her past life, should seek to cover up her tracks and court the privacy and silence of the grave. It is time this class of females were rebuked, and no longer suffered to presume upon that perverted sympathy for their sex which has desolated so many homes and sent so many husbands (to the house of the maniac or the yet more desirable home of the dead. We do not intend to apply these reflections especially to the case in hand, but having detailed the testimony leave every one to make the application for themselves.
The evidence as disclosed on the examination shows, then, that Mrs. Josephine Newburgh came several years ago, with her husband, from St. Louis, and settled in Sacramento, where they opened and kept a drinking saloon. Here the husband kills a man in his own house, and escapes conviction of murder because the man killed was supposed to have interfered with his conjugal rights. Subsequently this woman presumed herself to have so deeply injured her husband, applies for and obtains a divorce from him. Within three weeks after she is married to a Mr. Kline. This takes place last March. Shortly after Kline is accused of attempting to commit a rape on a little girl. The fact is by no means well established, and many of the wife's acquaintances are half inclined to believe it is a *ruse*, gotten up by her to rid herself of Kline; that she may have another chance to cut the marital cords. About this period the history of the parties grows a little obscure. Light however is thrown on it by a subsequent elopement, which brings Josephine prominently out again, and renders the thread of her biography continuous. Another divorce follows, pending which this California wife goes to board at the house of Mrs. Thayer, on Sacramento street. If any body wishes to know who Mrs. Thayer is, they can make the inquiry for themselves.
About this time an advertisement appears in a daily paper for a housekeeper to go to William's Mills, near Santa Cruz, at one hundred dollars a month. Mrs. Kline applies for the situation, a pleasing incident in her history, since it evinces a desire for laudable employment. She meets the advertiser, Mr. Abraham Smith, and in order, as she says, to talk over the business, spends a few nights with him at

the Railroad House, in separate rooms, merely connected by a door, that they can converse more freely; afterwards passes another night with him in a small room on board a schooner, that they may consummate the business. All being arranged, her goods are put on board the vessel for Santa Cruz, whither she is to proceed by stage. Afterwards she is told Smith has no property, is only a hired man at the mill, etc.; whereupon she concludes not to accept the situation, and sends an order to have her goods taken from the vessel. It comes too late, and they are carried to Santa Cruz, and from there to defendant's house, at the Mills. Various letters pass between the parties relative to their return. At length they come back, minus a few trifling things, which Smith comes into court offering to restore or pay for, explaining how they happened to disappear, or where disposed of.
There was much irrelevant testimony taken in the case, but the facts stated constitute its history, and we would not have narrated these with so much particularity, only that they represent a large class of cases constantly before our courts, and serve to illustrate a very common feature in California life.
A SIMPLE REMEDY.—Ree's Medical Gazette gives a cure for scalds and burns, the knowledge of which for humanity's sake, should be as widely known to the people as it is to the medical profession. It says: In any case of burn or scald, however extensive, all the acute suffering of the patient may be at once and permanently relieved, and that in a moment of time, by sprinkling over the injured surface, a thick layer of wheat flour, by the hand, or what is better, by a dredging-box. Every vestige of pain produced by such injuries is instantly removed, and the sufferer not only escapes the shock to the nervous system accompanying torture, but will generally fall into a quiet sleep the moment the atmospheric temperature is thus excluded from the wound. Multitudes are annually perishing by scalds on steamboats, and from burns by camphene, spirit gas, and otherwise, nearly all of whom might be preserved from a fatal result, if this simple practice were adopted immediately after such accidents. We hope that every individual will remember this remedy, and adopt it when occasion requires it.
MORMON TRAINS.—On the 1st inst., says the *Council Bluffs Eagle*, a train consisting of over thirty wagons, and on the 2d inst. a train consisting of twenty wagons, passed through this city en route for Salt Lake city, Utah. The emigrants were mostly English, and in appearance healthy, cleanly and intelligent. They are just the men to settle a new country. The women are rather over the medium size of the American women and looked as if they could if necessary hold a plow, or assist in harvesting the wheat and barley which grows to such perfection in Utah. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the people in Utah, we think, with the exception of their peculiar domestic institutions, they will be found to be a much better and law abiding people, than they have been represented to be, and we will be greatly deceived, if the government of the U. S. finds any necessity for sending the large number of troops which is sent to Utah.
GEN. JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—Gen. Jackson, as everybody knows, who has read the New York papers of late, received from the city of New York a gold snuff box. This he bequeathed to the citizen of New York who should prove the bravest soldier in the next war in which his country should be engaged. The Mexican war being the first that occurred, the custodian of the box, Andrew Jackson, the adopted son of the General, has signified his readiness to make the transfer whenever the City Council of New York shall designate the man authorized to receive it. A committee has been appointed to take evidence and report on the subject. The money value is said to be \$1000.

PRE-EMPTION.—The *Keokuk Daily Evening Times* in speaking of the condition of things in Utah, says, "Not one of the inhabitants there hold lands derived by government title, and hence even Salt Lake city is open to pre-emption." We notice this for the purpose of correcting an error into which our contemporary has fallen into. The Press is looked unto for correction relative to the effect of the laws enacted, and an error made by the Press in this particular might be the cause of serious trouble. Town sites are not subject to pre-emption. The following description of lands lying in the State of Iowa, are not subject to pre-emption:
1. Lands reserved for the support of schools.
2. Sections of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad or other public improvement.
3. Sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town.
4. Every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town.
5. Every parcel of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture.
6. All lands on which are situated any known salines or mines.
From this it will be seen that our contemporary committed an error in saying that Salt Lake city is open to pre-emption.—*Bugle*.
CURIOSITY.—ROCKING STONE.—About six miles east of Goliad, Texas, on a branch of the Manahulla, there is a rocking stone, one of these curiosities which were the veneration of Druids and are the puzzle of philosophers. It is a huge flint rock, weighing ten or fifteen tons, which is so nicely balanced that it may be rocked like a cradle with a touch of the hand; yet the might of a hundred men would not suffice to move it from its place. When struck it rings with a loud clear sound, which is repeated as if it were struck twice. A ledge of flint and volcanic rocks cross out of the ground at the same place, forming a hillock which is shadowed by a grove of oaks. Altogether it is said to be a curious and romantic place.
FOREIGN HONORS TO AN AMERICAN SCHOLAR.—Dr. W. J. Holt, of Augusta, Ga., has received, through the Russian Minister to this country, the "decoration" of Commander of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus, in consideration of his services during the campaign in the Crimea. The cross is of massive gold, and beautifully wrought. Dr. Holt was appointed a member of the Order of St. Anne while still in the service of Russia; and this second compliment, now that he has left that service, testifies to the Czar's appreciation of the ability with which the surgeon's duties were discharged.
MORALS IN CHICAGO, ILL.—Chicago has been always considered a "fast" city, but recent public developments show it to be a little too fast for its own good. Recently the merchants and business men were surprised to find that their salesmen, agents and clerks were not at their places of business. An inquiry explained the cause. The police had the night before made a descent upon the various houses of ill-fame in the city, and nabbed the "visitors" to the extent of forty or fifty. They were all lodged in close quarters over night, and in the morning fined \$5 each and costs.
A VETERAN.—There is now living in Acton, Me., a soldier of the revolution, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He will be one hundred and one years old next July 6th, and is as active as men usually are forty years younger. His name is Ralph Farnham. The citizens of Acton and several towns in Maine and New Hampshire celebrated his hundredth birthday last July with public parade.
The average annual insurance losses in all countries is estimated at \$23,000,000.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

At this office, a second hand Press—not smaller than a Royal.

The law of attraction and repulsion is not more certain in its operation, than that extreme measures react upon themselves. This is illustrated in the case of the late Utah Gentile officials, who by their own conduct rendered themselves obnoxious to the citizens of that Territory. Drummond insulted the people by introducing among them a strumpet as his wife and seating her by his side upon the judicial bench—Stiles, and his confederates by their drunkenness, gambling, lewdness, and efforts to stir up litigation, and Burr by his total disregard of the rights of the people in turning his animals into grain fields and such like conduct, his manifest dishonesty with the Federal Government and his employees, and his publication in the New York papers of most abominable calumnies against the people of whose hospitality he was constantly partaking, and which, if credited by the Government, were calculated to lead to the shedding of innocent blood. By these and kindred means these hordes (we cannot call them gentlemen,) succeeded in rendering themselves absolutely detestable to the people of Utah, and so aroused the insuppressible indignation of the latter, that they considered it wisdom to leave the Territory.

When Drummond came to California, his plan was to elector for the Democratic party, and at the accession of the new administration to claim the gubernatorial office in Utah. To this end he was all butter and honey to the Mormons in this State, but vinegar and gall when in conversation with Gentiles on the Mormon question. To us personally he complimented Gov. Young and the citizens of Utah, while at the same time he was endeavoring to wound the Mormon community through the press over an anonymous signature. Proceeding eastward at close of the election, and finding his chances less than he had calculated, he renewed his energies even to desperation, solemnly affirming to statements of a most serious character, and which he knew to be totally false. These statements, coming as they did from a Justice of a Federal Court, carried with them an authority which was irresistible to those who were unacquainted with the Mormon character, and well nigh started the whole country from its propriety. But the reaction was certain, and is already beginning to develop itself. Events entirely beyond the reach of the Mormons have transpired, which have brought upon him the execrations of all honest men as one of the basest of wretches that ever disgraced the name of husband and father. Following in the train of this, comes the honest and authoritative testimony of Mr. C. E. Bolton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah, who makes affidavit to the U. S. Attorney General, that the records, etc., which Drummond had reported to have been destroyed by the Mormons, and from which arose the recent cry of "Mormon treason," were safe in his possession, and had not been molested. Capt. H. W. Wharton of C Infantry, stationed at Fort Kearney, N. T., comes forward next in order, and shows beyond a doubt, that the Cowdy and Margetts party were murdered by the Cheyennes, and not by Mormons. Mrs. Babbitt closes the refutation of Drummond's calumnies, in a letter to the N. Y. Herald, in which she shows by the testimony of Major Hoffman who is in command at Fort Laramie, that Secretary Babbitt was killed by the Cheyennes as was at first reported. The affair of the Gunnison massacre was tried in Utah in the presence of Col. Steptoe, and was clearly proven to have been done by Indians. Thus the lies and impure ambition of that base man, Drummond, which he hoped would elevate him to higher office, have dragged him from the seat of justice and buried him beneath the pile of his own infamy. These testimonies will appear in the STANDARD next week.

Judge Stiles having originally been a "Jack (1) Mormon," that is, as here interpreted, having married a Mormon woman for what he could make out of her and the Mormons, and knowing the forbearance of the Saints with evils they could not legally remove, presumed upon their patience by making his office a gambling hole, drinking shop and devil's den generally, and used his official position to involve the people in disastrous litigation, until the community was outraged to that degree, that they abated his pest-house as a

nuisance. He may bring the people of G. S. L. City to trial on his case as soon as he pleases—they are ready to unmask him before the world.

Surveyor Burr, when he went to Utah per appointment, doubtless thought it a capital opportunity to glut his lust for gold by cheating the treasury of the United States. He was going a long way off, and the stupid Mormons would never penetrate the surface of his operations, and by a general scheme of swindling the Government and his employees, he could return from his appointment independent of the world! The evidence before the world shews that such must have been his cogitations. But human projects are apt to fail, especially when their accomplishment depends upon connivance at by Mormons. They suffered him to proceed until he became so conscious of the power they had over him, that as a matter of self-defence he planned their destruction, that in their fall the evidence of his guilt might be destroyed. This was the cause of those outrageous libels which were published in the New York Times, etc., and were well calculated to bring down upon the Saints the heated anger of the Government and of the world. But the citizens of Utah discerned in him the peculator, liar and soulless plotter; and when the evidence of these became too palpable to be denied with any show of success, they gave him to understand that they were aware of his rascality, and knew how desirous he was to become their executioner. This denouement put him upon his fears, and, leaving the Territory he hastens to Washington to tell his story first; but the truth follows in due time, and he like Drummond stands before the world in his true colors—a peculating thief and a foul calumniator. The testimony of Stiles and his confederates to exonerate him from the charges against him will avail him nothing. They have their reasons for making common cause with him.

Last of all, another anti-Mormon witness comes before the world in the columns of the Bulletin of this city, whose first article appeared on Friday evening last, part of which is a perversion and part absolutely false, and bears so little semblance of probability that none but the most obtuse and prejudiced will credit it for a moment. This hodge-podge differs from those already noticed in the fact of his being pious (?) and a dealer in the "things of the kingdom." His modesty too must be extreme, for his communication is not graced with even an anonymous signature. We hope that custom will make him a little bolder, that we may see his name under his asseverations, for we can assure him that we have a choice morsel in store for him—one which he will find rather difficult to digest; but we don't want to give it until he has properly evacuated!

The history of Washington appointees in Utah proves, that, with a few honorable exceptions, Gentiles of real worth and suitability have not as yet exercised official functions in that Territory. The fact is, and we are not ignorant of it, that the Utah offices have all along went begging among the small-fry politicians, and were only accepted as a dernier resort to replenish empty purses. The results of such unfit appointments are before the public and the Government, to the effect, we hope, of enlightening both upon Utah affairs, and the nature and extent of her requirements. Of the recent appointees we have nothing unkind to say. Time, which impartially tries all things, will try them also. If they prove to be good and capable men, they will meet with a ready support from the people, and will receive that honor which is due to their station. If they bring with them the desire which should animate rulers, namely, to promote the peace and welfare of the people—to protect and encourage virtue and morals, and to punish their opposites; their efforts to that end will be duly seconded and acknowledged. Utah has resources, and the right kind of a white population to develop them. All they ask is what they are undeniably entitled to—peace, their just share of territorial appropriations from the Federal treasury, and an acceptable government. With these, though isolated as she is, she will prosper and accomplish her mission of political sovereignty.

FOR HONOLULU.—The bark Yanket will sail on Sunday or Monday next for the above port. Prest. Cannon's council is to them that have the means to go in this vessel, to go, and not wait for the rest of the Elders. The price of passage is \$40.

THANKS.—Br. Moses A. Meder arrived in this city from Santa Cruz yesterday, bringing a present from Sister M. to this office of a very fine cheese weighing 20 pounds. We know how to appreciate such favors.

DROWNED.—On Friday the 31st ult. a lad about fourteen years of age, son of Judge Vaughn, was drowned in the Sacramento river near the mouth of Feather river. The body was recovered on Sunday.

FIRE AT VIRGINIA FLAT.—On Thursday, Aug. 28th, at about 5 p.m., a fire broke out in a frame building at Virginia Flat, which destroyed ten buildings in all. Loss of Boyd & Aldrich, merchants, about \$3,000.

AUSTRIA is making liberal concessions to the Hungarians.

How we Oppose.

A COTEMPORARY, alluding to our manner of treating opposers, and to a remark of our Petaluma correspondent, says:

"From the manner in which the Western Standard alludes to those who oppose Mormonism, one would suppose that its editor did not feel especially gratified by such conduct. Not so his correspondents, however, one of whom, writing from Petaluma, makes the following statement:—

"One of the Bulletin's correspondents informed me the other day that he intended to be baptized; that he was satisfied that Mormonism was true, and that it was superior to anything that he had ever met with; and further, that his attention had been attracted to our principles by the amount of stuff that appeared in the columns of the Bulletin against us, and that investigation convinced him of the correctness of our principles, as it will every honest mind."

"Now without questioning the veracity of the author of the foregoing, we may be permitted to request the publication of the name of the individual converted in the above remarkable manner; and then we will be ready to admit that the ink of its abusers is the seed of the Mormon Church."

The gentleman alluded to, will himself perhaps give his name to the public in due time upon the question of Mormonism. To the "manner" of our defense against calumniators and persecutors, we are aware that exceptions have been and are taken. Whether we treat their sayings and doings cavalierly or meekly—whether we indulge in burlesque or solemn protest, it makes but little difference; we are guilty of the sin of defending the church of Christ against its opposers. We notice this matter with reluctance; because it brings afresh to our view, and with painful force, the history of the church of the Saints, which is a continuous story of wrongs sustained and calumnies endured. Let the candid place themselves in the position of the Mormons—let them realize that numbers of their most endeared friends, who were guiltless of crime, were murdered for opinion's sake—the residue robbed of their all, and under the most trying and cruel circumstances driven beyond the limits of civilization—their missionaries treated with contumely and violence, and that the efforts of scribes, pharisees and lawyers are constantly and unabatingly directed toward the re-enacting scenes of outrage and blood! then they would be enabled to appreciate our feelings while noticing the efforts made by our enemies to bring to the Saints additional harm and distress. Like the ancient church, the Saints of the latter-days preach, pray, and write by sufferance: they have heretofore settled lands, which they paid for—have industriously improved them—have built cities and temples in which to dwell and to worship God, only to be driven from them, with the stinging reflection that our wealth and the fruits of our labors are being enjoyed by our godless enemies. We have the convincing fact constantly before our eyes, that it is alone the isolation of the Saints in Utah which gives them the peace they now enjoy. The Elders know, that it is alone the protecting care of Providence which shields them from physical demonstration and assault by the spirit of sectarianism, which, chafed and alarmed by their testimony of the fulness of the gospel and the restoration of the ancient order and blessings of the church of Christ, trembles lest thereby priestcraft be imperilled and sectarian Christianity lose its prestige and favor with the multitude.

The Saints are well aware, that in the estimation of the world, it is downright impudence in them to offer a remonstrance to the wretched prejudices and unreasonable oppositions with which they have to contend. Government officials, whose deliberate falsehoods are calculated to bring down upon peaceable and loyal citizens the vengeance of the too credulous civil authorities at Washington, must not be exposed, and their incompetency, immoralities and frauds laid open to the public! The citizens of a district may meet and pass resolutions, the latent meaning of which is fearful to contemplate, ignoring the right of the Elders to preach among them, yet we are expected as "good Christians" to offer no reply nor administer a rebuke! We do not direct these remarks to the editors of the Town Talk, for their moderation upon Mormonism as well as upon other subjects is as acceptable to us as it is honorable in them; but they do beyond dispute apply to the world generally.

The weapons with which the Saints oppose Christians are reason and the word of God. "Come, and let us reason together," is their language, "and learn the faith once delivered unto the Saints and re-revealed in the present age." Whatever calumniators may say to the contrary, they seek not to subvert government nor anything which is good and commendable among the truly wise; but, rather, to bring straying Christendom back to the "old paths," and impress upon the people the long forgotten truth, that Jehovah is ever a God of revelation to those who truly ask of him as such: and not only do they maintain this doctrine, but present to the world the substantial evidences of its truthfulness in the Book of Mormon and the many revelations with which God has honored his latter-day church. Christians declare this to be heresy and delusion. Do they attempt to prove it to the Saints to be such? They denounced Joseph Smith as a false prophet and an impostor—Did they in a spirit of Christian candor and honest earnestness sift his asseverations to the bottom, and by investigation demonstrate their falsity? The apostles and elders of the latter-day church are pen-

rating all sections of the world where they have a prospect of being heard—Are they meet by the salaried teachers of sectarianism openly, honorably and fairly before the public, and their doctrine examined by the word of God? Far, very far from it. The Elders of Israel have been and are met with weapons which even their users must despise, and doubtless, at the same time despise themselves for using them, namely, detraction, slander, foul lies and honest men, if such a course taken by our opponents must not of itself be a convincing argument to the Mormons as to the defensibility of their doctrine? It is a fact which should be known throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the sage teachers of Christianity have never essayed to examine and refute the doctrines taught by Joseph Smith and the Mormon teachers; or, if they have, they used misrepresentations, calumnies, and mob violence, arguments which though for the present grievous to be borne, yet the veriest niny might see would eventually tell with no mean force in favor of the doctrine they were intended to oppose. Witness the Rev. L. R. Sunderland and others whose anti-Mormon writings were made up of false quotations, perversions, wretched yarns and malicious slanders. Witness the Rev. J. McCoy, in Missouri, holding a tar bucket, while a mob of vile men, infuriated by his declamations, tarred and feathered Bishop Partridge an upright and peaceable man; whose only sin was that he was one of the Latter-Day Saints! Witness the Rev. Seriel Woods accompanying a mob in the same State, and in his harangues exhorting to deeds of violence and blood! Witness the Rev. S. Bogard heading one of the most blood-thirsty and merciless mobs in the same State, who told his followers, "that in killing the Mormons they were doing God service!" Witness the mob that made war upon the feeble remnant of the Saints left in Nauvoo in '46, led on by a reverend cut-throat! Such has been the manner of the sanctified (?) opposers of Mormonism; and all experience teaches that men use in warfare, whether physical or mental, the best and most effective weapons they have.

It is also true, that the outraged and downtrodden Saints have endured these various oppositions with a meekness and even cheerfulness that indicates unmistakably the divine fountain from which they have drawn liberally of a pure, gentle and a quiet spirit. After having three several times been robbed of their all and driven from their homesteads, and finding rest for the soles of their feet in the recesses of the Rocky mountains, an opportunity occurred to test the temper of the Mormon heart. Their old enemies came among them footsore, weary and starving, and were received and ministered to, with a whole-souled generosity and unbounded kindness so wholly unexpected, that for a time the press was vocal with the praises of the kind-hearted Mormons at Salt Lake. And not only was it so with the Saints at that time, but we speak advisedly when we say, that honesty, probity and hospitality have been and are the rule of the Mormon character, let the exceptions be what they may. These practical evidences which the Saints have given to the world of their faith, doctrine and spirit ought to put to shame those who oppose them by agencies unacknowledged by God's word, and repudiated by all lovers of justice and right. They should speak with words of marked emphasis in the ears of Christian teachers, and tell them that if they can not oppose Mormonism with the Bible and with fair and honest reason, to not oppose at all. It should warn all mobocrats, that the hitherto non-resistance of the Saints to their onslaughts, will prove as coals of fire upon their heads when their cases shall be adjudicated at the court of the Judge of all the earth.

Statistical.

The following figures which we find in the Alta of Wednesday, and as reported in the principal vine growing districts of last year, give an inkling of what is destined to be one of the principal sources of commerce and wealth in California. The number of vines, in 1856, growing in the county of

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| Los Angeles | 726,000 |
| Santa Clara | 150,000 |
| Alameda | 84,000 |
| San Bernardino | 80,000 |
| Contra Costa | 70,000 |
| Sonoma | 60,000 |
| Solano | 60,000 |
| Sacramento | 40,000 |
| Sutter | 45,000 |
| Yuba | 28,000 |
| Yolo | 20,000 |
| Napa | 22,000 |

The present number of vines in the State is estimated at 2,000,000, many having been set out last spring. Messrs. Sainevain Brothers of this city, have commenced the manufacture of Champagne, and have already put up 50,000 bottles of the last year's vintage. They have no doubt that their "Sparkling California" will be fully equal to the imported Champagne.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Mr. Adams' collection of curiosities continues as attractive as ever. He has newly arranged the cages of the Sea Lions, etc., placing them in a more convenient position to be seen by visitors. A visit to the Museum is both instructive and interesting to the admirer of the works of nature and nature's God.

The August Emigrants.

The Saints in the Alameda and Santa Cruz Conferences that were intending to emigrate to Zion this season, rendezvoused at Elder Z. Cheney's per appointment, and were organized under the superintendence of Prest. Cannon. By the voice of the company, Elder Zachens Cheney was chosen Captain—Elder Rhanaldo Mowry, Sergeant of the Guard—Elder Chapman Duncan, Chaplain—Elder M. F. Wilkie, Clerk. The company consists of 16 men, 7 women, 6 boys and 9 girls. They have 13 wagons, 15 horses and 23 mules.

They "rolled out" on Friday morning last, in good spirits, and, as their animals are superior and in good condition, they expect to make a quick trip to the city of the Saints. Some accessions are expected by the way, and they will be joined by Bishop Smith and others at Carson valley, which will increase their number of reliable men to about thirty—a force quite sufficient for protection against Indian attacks should they be made.

Elder Wilkie's health has greatly improved during his sojourn in the interior, and we hope the pure air of the desert and the excitement of the journey will have restored him to complete health by the time of his arrival at G. S. L. City. It was the arduous duties and confinement of this office which prostrated him, and we commend him to the kindest consideration of the priesthood and Saints in Zion.

Not the least interesting feature of this company is, that it is partly composed of a fragment of the Brooklyn Colony which arrived here in '46, and performed no inconsiderable part in the early history of San Francisco. We hope the next season will witness the departure of the last instalment of the Brooklyniers for Zion.

The Election.

There can be but little doubt that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. There is no occasion to give figures until we get complete returns.

This city, as was anticipated, has given a majority in favor of the "Peoples' Ticket." Full returns have not been received, but enough to place the result beyond a doubt.

Incidents at the Election in this City.

FIRST DISTRICT.—His Excellency, Governor Johnson, being in town voted in this District for State officers. He voted the Democratic ticket, as also (whisper!) he did last Autumn. A man who represented himself to be an officer of a ship, was arrested upon a charge of illegal voting.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Just before the polls closed, a man came driving a buggy up Broadway, and forcing his horse into the crowd around the polls, reached his whip and struck one of the bystanders with the loaded end and knocked him senseless. A comrade sprang at the horse's head and arrested his progress. The injured man in the meantime recovered and dragged the man out of the buggy and beat him considerably.

THIRD DISTRICT.—There was some excitement here during the day. Four men were arrested for obstructing the passage to the polls. At 5 o'clock a wag climbed upon the top of the building where the polls were being held, and hung a stuffed figure of a man, suspended by a rope, a la Tigilance, to a beam which extended beyond the gable of the building. The sight of this produced a sensation in the crowd, and perhaps would have led to serious results, had not the police cut it down. A Dutchman was arrested for making a noise.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—About six o'clock a row occurred, in which an ex-policeman is said to have struck the first blow. It created quite an excitement for a time, but no arrests were made. A row had previously occurred, which resulted in the arrest of two men.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—One man was arrested for illegal voting.

In the other districts nothing exciting occurred.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, says the Santa Cruz Sentinel, the window curtains in the house of Mr. Hutchings caught fire, and in extinguishing the flames, the clothing of Mrs. Richards caught fire and burned her in a shocking manner before relief could be afforded. Her life is despaired of.

STABBING.—An affray occurred at Sonora, on Wednesday, 26th ult., in which a man named Otis Holloway was stabbed by George Kirk. A man named Grace was fighting with Holloway, when Kirk stepped up and stabbed the latter several times. Holloway is lying in a dangerous condition.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—At Camptonville, on the 28th ult., as a Mrs. Jackson was sitting in the front parlor of a hotel, some one fired a pistol in the next room, the ball of which passing through the partition, entered her left arm and penetrated the left breast.

The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PARLOR HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

WILLER is undoubtedly elected.

Miscellaneous Eastern News.

A few days ago, says an eastern paper, a young lady got on board the steamer Cataract, at Rochester, in company with a gentleman. The conduct of both parties made it apparent to those who observed them that they had been quarreling; but, of course, no notice was taken of the fact by their fellow-passengers. When the steamer left Oswego for Sackett's Harbor, the young lady suddenly walked to the side of the boat, plunged over, and was drowned. The captain took possession of her baggage, and letters found in her trunk reveal a tale of crime, and implicate one or more persons in bringing her to dishonor.

We learn from the Wakulla (Florida) Times that a very destructive tornado passed over a portion of Jefferson county, in that State, between Waukeensah and Monticello, doing great damage to the crops in its path. The crops of three plantations were destroyed, and it was feared that others had suffered as much. The path of the tornado was about a quarter of a mile wide, but its extent has not yet been ascertained. Trees were twisted off—some near the roots, others near the tops—some of which were carried a distance of thirty or forty feet.

A CALL has been issued by Garrison and his party for a "national disunion convention." Of course (says the Philadelphia Journal) the body will be composed of those frothy elements which are perceptible in the anti-slavery convocations of Massachusetts. There will be hot speaking—a great deal of fun—phonographic reports of which will be read with the same interest with which we peruse the pages of Punch—and then the members will go home and enjoy the blessings of peace secured to them by that Union they seek to destroy. Is it not a rare and racy party?

It is said that great excitement exists in Woodford county, Ky., in consequence of the failure of James H. Shouse, of Versailles. The failure, which is for several hundred thousand dollars, is not the worst feature; already not less than two hundred thousand dollars of forged paper have been discovered. Nearly every person in Woodford and Franklin, and adjoining counties, with whom Shouse had dealings, is a sufferer by the forged paper. Shouse has absconded.

In St. Louis, on the 17th of July, the Coroner was summoned to hold inquests on the bodies of not less than thirteen persons, the most, if not all of them, being those of persons who had died from exposure to the sun. Thermometers, placed in different localities in the city and in the shade, indicated 100 degrees, between two and three o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the evening the mercury was up to 95.

THE Cleveland Plaindealer says that the lightning of last week was alarmingly destructive to human life. Some fifteen deaths have occurred in Ohio alone. A lady in this county, Mrs. Dille, a young man in Genaga county, James Hall, in Shelby county, Mr. Ridgeway, of Washington county, and many others, all found an untimely end by this death-dealing fluid.

The Postmaster General will soon establish in New York and Boston the London and Paris system of branch Post Offices. Should the plan be satisfactory after a year's trial, it will be applied to all the large cities in the Union. The Department thinks the overland route to California will be in operation within twelve months.

The papers in various parts of the States represent the grain crops to be unusually abundant. Farmers in California who intend holding their wheat for high prices in the spring, will probably be disappointed; for the present prospect is, that San Francisco will be glutted with eastern flour, by that time.

A GERMAN boy, named John Wells, residing in New Cumberland, Pa., in a fit of somnambulism, got up one night not long since, went to the river, and taking a boat, rowed it to the head of Sheeley's Island; being missed by his parents, search was made, and he was found there.

Miss Brennan, a young lady employed at the Delavan House, Albany, has obtained a warrant against a colored man for seduction. Miss Brennan is a good looking young woman, but her brains as well as her virtue would seem to be sadly out of order.

A young man named Patrick McCormick while shaking hands with a friend in the cars at Lowell, when the train started, slipped from the platform, and was run over and killed, his body being cut almost in two.

Mr. Stephen Meeker, a revolutionary hero, aged 89 years, who participated in the Fourth of July celebration at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and carried the American standard, died recently in that city.

THERE has been a very destructive tornado in Lincoln county, Mo., in the vicinity of Louisville and Millwood. Houses, churches, barns, sheds and fences were blown down, and the crops damaged to a serious extent.

POOR slave expeditions have been fitted out from Cuba since the first of January last, while it is estimated that during the present year the number of slaves landed on the island is not less than 15,000.

